

OFFICIALS OUT OF POLITICS

Republicans Will Stand by the President.

CHANGES in the personnel of the Republican Territorial committee are in prospect, owing to the recent action in council setting forth in effect that the order of President Roosevelt should be operative here, so that there should be nothing like extreme partisanship on the part of government officials and the occupants of public office.

The first fruits of the decision of the council is the resignation of B. H. Wright, chief clerk of the Department of Public Works, from membership in the committee, and it is expected that very soon there will follow resignations of Charles Wilcox, clerk in the same department, and of such outside officials as Andrew Cox, Deputy Sheriff at Waialua, and other officials throughout the islands. When it comes to the district committees there will be a great exodus if the order goes into effect, as there are a great number of minor officers who are among the workers for party success in those bodies.

In discussing the matter last evening Governor Dole said: "I believe that our Territorial officers, being in a sense part of the administration of the President, should be governed by the orders which he promulgates as affecting Federal appointments. I am of opinion that there might arise abuses through the serving of heads of departments, men of position where they have the employment of men, who have the distribution of patronage, at the head of committees managing campaigns. How far this goes I do not know, but I must consult further the civil service rules. This is the principal feature of the matter as I take it, the keeping out of active politics of the men who as public servants are the representatives of all the people."

"Nothing in the order, or our discussions of it here, can be construed as affecting the right of party men to make addresses on the stump. It has always been the course followed by the Presidents to make some speeches during a campaign, and this right is not one which could be affected. It is simply the working at the head of managerial bodies during the fight that is prohibited. No order has been issued here, nor is one contemplated, but we have talked over the matter and come to the conclusion that it is advisable to follow the lead of the President."

The order will be effective, it is understood, also against all members of committees of other than the Republican party, now holding office, at the executive building or elsewhere. The matter was common talk yesterday and many employees of public offices were making ready to sever their connection with committees.

The changes in the Republican committee are such as to make it certain that there will be a complete reorganization of the committee when the next campaign opens. This has been foreseen to an extent, but it was not thought that there would be such official action as would render necessary the organization this fall upon a basis of private citizenship. It is the expectation that the vacant places on the committee will be filled at once by men in professional and business life. In most cases it is thought that the men chosen to fill places in the committee will be those who will be chosen in the Territorial convention to take such places. It is expected that G. R. Carter will be chosen, if there is another vacancy in the Territorial committee from the Fifth district.

HOME RULERS ORGANIZING.
Organization of the Home Rule party along lines followed by the older parties during the last campaign is now progressing, although it cannot be said that the organization is complete. The progress so far made, according to one of the members of the committee which has in charge this feature of the campaign work, is the assembling in the various precincts of the islands of the men who are known to be favorable to the Home Rule cause, and willing to take an active part in the work of the campaign.

This has been done according to various reports which have come to hand here, on almost every one of the islands of the group. The organization thus effected is not absolute, as when the time comes for the prosecution of this work with earnestness, and to the ultimate conclusion, there will be sent out from here regular organizers who will have charge of the setting in motion of the regular club system, along lines which have not yet been entirely thought out. There will be a corps of such organizers, if the plan is to go through, and even this is in abeyance, owing to the determination of the executive committee of the party to do absolutely nothing until the arrival of Delegate Wilcox. If the method meets with approval it will be carried through, and the party will then consist of regularly elected representatives of the various precincts, instead of as now there being control through a committee which is located here and which manages everything for the entire group.

There have been in the committee recently many arguments as to the propriety of enlarging the executive committee and including some of the men from the Republican party who it is alleged have indicated their intention to join with the Home Rulers in the fight this fall. The conservative element in the party has thus far stood out against any such action, they tak-

HILTZ TO THE FRONT

Former Honolulu in the Cholera Dis- trict.

W. H. Hiltz, formerly connected with the Honolulu schools and one of the inspectors-in-chief during the plague visitation in 1899 and 1900, has come to the front in the Philippines as a superintendent of inspection of one of the cholera districts. The Manila Times of May 16 contains the following respecting Mr. Hiltz:

A new division superintendent was expected to arrive on the Sherman to take charge of the division comprising Bombon, Masbate, Marinduque and Mindoro, but sickness having detained him, Mr. W. H. Hiltz has been placed in charge of that division. Mr. Hiltz has been conducting the work in a similar capacity in the district comprising the Camarines, Albay and Sorsogon, and will be succeeded by Mr. W. B. Freer, who has been the deputy superintendent of Nueva Viscaya.

The employment of teachers by the health authorities in the fight against cholera appears to have produced some inharmonious results. In one instance, at least, it was not the fault of the teachers.

The medical officer in charge at Malolos sent him six teachers to act as his assistants and inspectors. Though it was the vacation season Professor Atkinson was unable to send more than three of his force. Upon their arrival at Malolos they discovered that they were expected to pay their own expenses into the highways and byways of the surrounding country, and were informed that their remuneration would be the munificent sum of \$50 gold per month, provided there were sufficient funds included in the insular appropriation to meet that expense. The teachers decided that the vacation was preferable. It was their opinion that the services of educated men under conditions dangerous to life were not more valuable than those of a wagon driver and other similar pursuits, which, however honorable, do not require academic training.

The case of several school teachers in Manila who were employed by the City Police Department as special cholera policemen is an unusually hard luck story. When Major Maus of the Board of Health decided to employ the teachers as inspectors he secured authority from the proper source, in order that the teachers might be exempted from the law which prohibits Philippine civil employees receiving two salaries under the Government. It appears, however, that the Police Department in hiring special cholera policemen did not take such steps. The consequence is the disbaring officer of the Department of Education is compelled under the law to deduct from their vacation salaries the amount which they received from the Police Department for their services. These teachers feel that in view of the character of service which they have rendered, and the sacrifice of their earned period of rest that a technicality should not be allowed to work them so great an injustice. They contend that an effort on the part of some one in authority would doubtless secure them this simple justice, but no one seems to think it his duty to take the initiative.

The stand of line Republicans, who made a fight in the Republican convention for a rule making all primaries of the party closed and permitting to have voice in selection of candidates and party management only men who have shown their fealty during a campaign past.

This matter, too, has gone over until the return of Wilcox, and according to the Hon. John Emmelhut, if the Delegate is as conservative as the majority of the committee, indicated during the recent discussions, the new recruits to the Home Rule cause will be compelled to serve as privates before they may aspire to commissions in the Home Rule detachment. This has been discussed often during the recent meetings, according to authority, and the status will not be changed until it has been completely threshed out with the leader of the party.

There will be plans made during the coming week for a reception to the returning Delegate, and it is the opinion of the local henchmen that they will be able to turn out a large audience to welcome home the Delegate after his "hard winter's work" in Washington.

DEMOCRATS WILL ORGANIZE.
There is much discussion among the Democrats still admitting fealty to the untried, over the steps which should be taken for organization for the coming campaign. There has been a practical absorption of the Hawaiian Democrats into the Home Rule cause, the habit of being in the opposition to the dominant authority being one easily learned by them, but there is still a contingent of the old line Democrats who will endeavor to hold together and make a fight for principle.

Owing to the resignation of Colonel McCarthy as chairman of the party organization, it is probable that the office will be forced upon E. B. McClanahan. There has been little talk so far of what may be done in the matter of making choice of candidates for the local offices, such as members of the Legislature, but it is understood that there will be a ticket put up in the majority of the precincts at least.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

My little son had an attack of whooping cough and was threatened with pneumonia, but for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy we would have had a serious time of it. It also saved him from several severe attacks of croup.

FUEL OIL A SUCCESS IN PLANTATION LOCOMOTIVES

Experiments at Ewa Show a Saving in the Cost of Operation and Immunity From Fires.

ACCORDING to the figures made by Manager Renton of Ewa, the use of oil fuel in the locomotives of plantations will result in an appreciable saving. Owing to the fact that the fuel oil now used at this plantation is brought down from California in iron drums, similar to those which are used for gasoline, the cost at present is higher than that of coal fuel, but the contract price at which the liquid is to be furnished is so low as to admit of a saving which will be felt at the close of the year.

There are several factors in the use of oil which enter into the final decision on the part of Manager Renton to continue its use in the one locomotive in which installation has been made. In his opinion there is absolutely no chance that a cane fire might arise from the engine, owing to the fact that there has been reported a single occasion when there was a spark from the stack of the locomotive. Another feature of the use of oil fuel is that the fire is absolutely under control of the man in the cab, who can make it conform to the load which he has to handle. The tank of the locomotive is

large enough to allow the carriage of a supply for a full day's work.

Manager Renton said yesterday that the experimental stage had been passed and it had been shown to a certainty that the working of the locomotive with liquid fuel, once the oil is brought down in bulk, will cost less than with coal. This puts aside the protection from fire. This in itself is a great thing, as an alarm of fire at any part of the plantation means a demoralization of the working force for the half day or the entire day, as the case may be. Once there is a fire the entire force is summoned from wherever the men may be, and the estimate is that this costs the plantation at least \$1000, even if the fire does not burn a stick of cane.

By extreme watchfulness the fire danger at Ewa has been reduced to a minimum, there having been only two fires within the past two years. The fact that the oil fuel will eliminate this commends it to the manager of the plantation. The locomotive now outfit with the oil apparatus is being used daily and the engineers are being changed constantly so that they may acquire facility in the use of the fuel, and thus become capable of handling the engines when all are equipped with the liquid fuel burners.

**LEPROSY IS CURED BY THE
USE OF CHAULMOOGRA OIL**

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Dong Gong, a Chinese leper, who for nine months has occupied an isolation house near the quarantine station on the outskirts of this city, is recovering from his malady.

Hardly a trace now remains of the symptoms which last summer led more than two hundred St. Louis medical men to the unanimous conclusion that Dong Gong was a victim of leprosy.

Discoloration has disappeared from the patient's face and limbs, and feeling has returned to the spots of flesh which were insensible to the pricking of pins or the touch of hot irons.

Dr. Martin C. Woodruff, Superintendent of Quarantine, who has charge of the case, says that if the patient continues to improve at the present rate no excuse for holding him will remain two months hence, and he will be discharged.

Chaulmoogra oil, the product of an East Indian tree, has been the sole treatment administered to Dong Gong, aside from fresh air and a liberal diet of rice and pork chops.

Dr. Woodruff commenced the chaulmoogra oil treatment immediately after taking charge of the patient and attributes the apparent cure to its use. Commencing with five drops of oil a day, Dr. Woodruff increased his patient's dose to forty or sixty drops three times a day. It was heroic treatment, but the nauseous effect of the heavy drug was partly avoided by the use of capsules in administering the oil.

In appearance chaulmoogra oil is like tallow, and if left in a cool place it soon becomes as hard as a candle. To be administered as medicine it has to be melted in hot water.

The oil is the product of the seeds of the tree known as gynoecata odorata, which has no counterpart among American trees.

When the Chinese was first taken to quarantine, after a three weeks' confinement in the old City Hall, Dr. Knapp left a wife and family to take charge of the patient, in hope that he might discover a cure for the disease. He was given no opportunity to experiment, as Dr. Woodruff promptly took charge of the case and commenced the oil cure. The volunteer nurse became lonely and discouraged, and resigned after four months. A German, smallpox nurse was assigned to take his place.

Dong's appetite was poor when he was first taken to his hillside home, but fresh air and exercise gave him a capacity for an amount of food twice as great as that eaten by an ordinary man, and the quantity of rice and pork required to appease his hunger has been prodigious.

The patient is not a beef eater and will not touch vegetables or farinaceous food other than his beloved rice, so that his commissary has had an easy task, except in convincing the city supply department that one man could eat as much food as the patient's monthly requisition showed.

"The popular belief that leprosy has never been cured is disputed by some high authorities," said Dr. Woodruff. "At least two cures by the use of chaulmoogra oil are on record. Dr. Robert Living, who treated forty cases of leprosy in England, reported two who recovered after taking the oil cure persistently.

"One of the patients lived fourteen years after his recovery without showing a trace of the disease."

A STORY OF THE CENTURY

The Humbert Game of Hidden Wealth.

NEW YORK, June 3.—A cable to the World from Paris says: The Humbert-Crawford swindle continues to engross public attention. Every day some new ramification of the prodigious, far-reaching work of the swindlers is laid bare, and the folly of those who were made victims is emphasized. The latest sensation in the case is the well-supported assertion that six-foot Eva Humbert was not a girl at all, but a boy who passed as a young woman in order to attract wealthy suitors who might be fleeced more easily.

M. Lanquet, the notary who certified to the condition of the Humbert Life Insurance Company, authenticating its claim of a capital of \$2,000,000, has announced that he will make good the "wild cat" institution's deficit, nearly \$800,000. This step really was intended to save the functionary from jail.

A REMARKABLE SWINDLE.

This story came out at the time of the Martinique disaster, in which 40,000 lives were lost to France. But the Parisian newspapers put the Martinique news on an inside page and printed this story in their most conspicuous columns. Nor were the Parisians necessarily heartless in showing less concern in the volcanic eruption 2000 miles away than in the social eruption in their own town. A toy torpedo beneath your feet may cause a greater perturbation of nerve ganglia than the explosion of a Krakatoa half around the earth.

The story, first of all, will be told as it was believed for twenty years by the leading lawyers and bankers of France; and, finally, the real truth of the case will appear. Some time in the '60s an American millionaire named Robert Henry Crawford was traveling in the south of France. At a certain railroad station he was the victim of a stroke of apoplexy. A Toulouse peasant girl, Therese Daurignac, who was about to enter a third-class carriage, noticed Crawford's collapse, and, at some personal risk, jumped into his apartment, where she succeeded in restoring him to consciousness, perhaps saving his life. After that she remained with him and nursed the man during his convalescence. Some time between 1878 and 1883 the American millionaire died, and, according to a will dated at Nice, September 6, 1877, he bequeathed his fortune of \$20,000,000 to Therese Daurignac. This immense fortune at once raised the status of the Daurignac family, which changed its name to d'Aurignac, while the simple Therese soon was married to the son of M. Humbert, a native of Toulouse, one of the greatest jurists of his generation. He was for some time the French Minister of Justice. The younger Humbert, husband of Therese, has been for many years the representative of the department of Seine-Oise in the French Chamber of Deputies. After the marriage took place the couple established themselves in a splendid Paris residence, and also bought a magnificent country place near Narbonne.

But the Humberts were not left in undisturbed possession of the American millionaire's money. One day madame received a call from two strangers named Robert Crawford and Henry Crawford, who said they were nephews of the late Robert Henry Crawford. As might be expected, they promptly produced a second will, dated the same day in the same year as the other will, which provided that each nephew should receive a third of the estate, while the other third should go, not to Therese, who had become the beautiful Mme. Humbert, but to her sister, Marie. It was stipulated, however, that the two nephews should invest in France enough money to provide Therese a monthly allowance of \$6000 during her lifetime. Of course the beautiful Mme. Humbert was in despair. There she was, threatened with an allowance cut down to \$6000 a month or facing expensive litigation in the courts in behalf of her rights. Why won't American millionaires be satisfied with one will—at least, with one will a day! The Crawford nephews, however, proved very accommodating. They were already millionaires in their own right, and did not want more money—which is so like Americans. But they did want to fulfil their uncle's dying wish. That was for a Crawford to marry a d'Aurignac. "Just give your consent and we will not contest the will," they said. So it was arranged that both nephews should be suitors for the hand of the fair Marie, the sister of Mme. Humbert, who in good time should choose between them and link forever the houses of Crawford and d'Aurignac. Meanwhile, it was agreed that the Crawford fortune, consisting of gilt-edged bonds, should be placed in a safe-deposit box, and that Mme. Humbert, pending Marie's choice of a husband, should draw an income of \$60,000 a year. If Mme. Humbert, who was to have the custody of the key to the safe, should take more than her stipulated allowance, she would forfeit all her rights.

The sister Marie now became the strategic point in the affair. She could not decide which nephew to marry. The nephews began a series of lawsuits to compel her to make a choice, but Marie is now over 40 and still unwed. As the \$20,000,000 was tied up, pending the execution of the agreement, Mme. Humbert soon began a series of loans from bankers and her debts assumed enormous proportions. Her promises to pay were accepted generally, for they were endorsed by Marie. Humbert's right to open that safe and take possession of its contents was considered good. In the space of twenty-two

years she borrowed \$10,000,000, including one loan from the Bank of France. No one, however, ever saw the contents of the safe, because it was a condition of the agreement that the box should not be opened except in the presence of the Crawford nephews, who always were in America when wanted. In 1884 the creditors, noting that Marie did not marry, began dunning. Then Mme. Humbert produced a letter from the Crawfords in which they renounced their share of the fortune for a nominal consideration of \$60,000. This seemed to open the way for a complete settlement, but when Mme. Humbert was about to open the safe and take out the bonds the Crawfords, through their lawyers, raised legal obstacles and there began one of the most complicated chancery spits on record, which lasted until the present month. Decision after decision was rendered and appeal after appeal was entered in the highest courts in the famous suit over Mme. Humbert's right to open that safe and take possession of its contents.

A Bad Skin

Prick your skin with a needle. You will see it is full of blood, full of life. But what kind of blood? Rich and pure? Or thin and impure? Pure blood makes the skin clear, smooth, healthy. Impure blood covers the skin with pimples, sores, boils, eczema, eruptions, blotch, salt-rheum.



Mr. Frank Hower, of Kalamazoo, W. A., sends this photograph and tells what cured him. "When a boy my skin broke out in bad sores about my hands. After trying a great many remedies in vain, I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla and was quickly cured. Recently I was troubled again with severe boils, but one bottle of the same old remedy completely cured me. It's the greatest blood-purifying medicine in the world."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparilla." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Aid the Sarsaparilla by keeping your bowels in good condition with Ayer's Pills.

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- 1 Jewel 6 Hole Range.
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- 1 Etched Glass Complete Table Service.
- 1 Complete Set of Table Silverware and Cutlery.

The price of each of the above mentioned articles is \$40. These will be given away on July 1st to customers who purchase goods of us on or after March 15, 1902. For the purpose of distributing these goods to those entitled to receive them we will, commencing March 15th, present a numbered certificate of purchase to each purchaser of one dollar's worth of goods at our store. This will be in addition to the usual 5 per cent off for cash.

These desirable gifts are now on exhibition in our large front windows. They will be distributed fairly among our customers, and in accordance with law.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED,

63-65-67 King Street, Honolulu.

CLAIMS SCALED WAY DOWN

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Senator Foraker, from the committee on Pacific Islands, today reported an amendment to the general deficiency bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the reimbursement of persons who lost property during the destruction of a portion of Honolulu in 1899 and 1900 in the efforts to stamp out the bubonic plague. The Governor and Secretary of the Treasury of Hawaii are authorized to issue bonds for \$500,000 additional, the total to be the limit for all claims.

OUR CABLE IS HALF COMPLETE

LONDON, June 9.—The officials of the Commercial Cable Company have received advices that 1000 miles of the San Francisco-Honolulu section of the company's Pacific cable, which is being manufactured for them here, have been completed.

Charles Wilcox has resigned from the Territorial committee of the Republican party and J. H. Boyd and S. Johnson from the Fourth District committee. This is owing to the recent order against partisanship.

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